## METHOD OF PRODUCING POROUS INORGANIC OXIDE

Publication number: JP2003286011
Publication date: 2003-10-07

Inventor: KUDO HIDEHIKO; MUTO AKIHIRO; INOUE SHINICHI

Applicant: CHIYODA CHEM ENG CONSTRUCT CO;

PETROLEUM ENERGY CENTER FOUND

**Classification:** 

- international: C01B13/18; B01J21/06; B01J32/00; B01J35/10;

C01G23/053; C01G23/08; C01B13/18; B01J21/00; B01J32/00; B01J35/00; C01G23/00; (IPC1-7): C01B13/18; B01J21/06; B01J32/00; B01J35/10;

C01G23/053; C01G23/08

- European:

**Application number:** JP20020094075 20020329 **Priority number(s):** JP20020094075 20020329

Report a data error here

## Abstract of JP2003286011

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a method of producing a porous inorganic oxide by which the fine pore diameter is precisely controlled to a optional size and a porous inorganic oxide having the controlled fine pore diameter is rapidly and easily produced.

SOLUTION: The porous inorganic oxide is produced by: synthesizing the hydrosol or hydrogel of a metallic hydrous oxide by swinging pH alternately from a precipitation pH region to a dissolution pH region several times; drying the resultant hydrosol or hydrogel of the metallic hydrous oxide; and sintering the hydrosol or hydrogel at a prescribed temperature. The porous inorganic oxide having fine pores controlled to have a desired fine pore diameter is obtained by: controlling the pore diameter to an approximate fine pore diameter smaller than and close to the desired fine pore diameter required for the porous inorganic oxide; and carrying out a high temperature firing operation of firing at a firing temperature set to be higher than a firing temperature required for the porous inorganic oxide corresponding to the difference between the desired fine pore diameter and the approximate fine pore diameter.

COPYRIGHT: (C)2004,JPO

Data supplied from the **esp@cenet** database - Worldwide